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Thursday, December 22, 1910.

After all, we may hear the jingle of sleighbells.

"Coal output shows gain," says a news heading; and so, we imagine, does the coal income.

It seems to require about as long to pull off an English election as to play a game of cricket.

What Mexico and Honduras want to know is for which of them the Hornet has got its stinger out.

Those insurgents, however, are not going to play smash with the rules while Uncle Joe is looking.

Willie complains that every one of sister's old long stockings has a big hole in it. Yes; darn it!

Some men who declare that the weather agrees with them have struck the only thing that ever did so.

Christmas brings its joys to the youngsters, not the least of which is the fact that today the holiday vacation begins.

But what Smoot knows on tariff revision wouldn't startle or swamp the country, even if he disgorged it all at one emission.

Experience is to the effect that when a man does a thing merely on paper it doesn't amount to much; but that does not apply to forging a check.

In view of those spicy exposures in the Turnbull case, and since Baldwin is not alive to hear them or of them, he may still be regarded as "Lucky."

Doctor Wiley, food expert, is to be married soon; and right there he is to discover that someone else will have something to say about what he shall eat.

Although ten millions is quite a sum of money to give away, by this time Mr. Rockefeller has really forgotten which compartment of his purse it was that he took it from.

Having given ten millions to Chicago University, Mr. Rockefeller didn't go Mr. Carnegie one better, and thereby start something that it would have cost a lot of money to finish.

Locomotive engineers are thinking seriously of a strike to tie up Western railroads; but even at that it is not expected that they will take the lines and tie knots in 'em.

Speaker Cannon is giving perfect assurance that all of his rulings shall be of such nature as to give him every possible advantage during the remaining time of his incumbency.

Read the story of the inception and adoption of the Woodruff manifesto, dictated by Hon. Frank J. Cannon. It is in the January Everybody's Magazine, and points of it appeared in Wednesday's Tribune.

If you would dance with light feet, light spirits, and light hearts, then dance with the American club at Odessa hall on the evening of Wednesday, January 25th. Of course, we know we are speaking a long time ahead; but we desire you to have not only the joy of realization, but also the pleasure of anticipation.

It seems that Mormon converts arriving at American ports are being rigidly questioned by the inspectors. How

ever, we imagine that fewer of them would be admitted if the officials knew precisely the sort of questions to ask. Besides, they should insist that the immigrants be permitted to answer for themselves, without the interference of the guiding missionaries, who are sometimes extremely adept at evasions.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION.

We trust that at their committee meetings tonight, the councilmen will put into shape and recommend for passage, the ordinance providing for expert electrical inspection in this city. This matter has been hanging in the air for some time, and should be settled.

There is manifest peril in the lack of expert inspection of electrical wiring. And this inspection should be strongly directed to two points: the correction of any bad wiring that may be found already installed, and the prevention of any bad wiring being newly put in.

Not only are these points of the very highest importance, they are obligatory for the safety of the city, and especially of the business district. And the ordinance dealing with the question should be made plainly unmistakable in language and requirement, should be passed at once, and should be enforced with a strictness that would permit of no trifling or evasion.

THE ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

The gift by Mr. Rockefeller of \$10,000,000 to the Chicago University is given out as the last donation he will make to that institution, which has been built up by his generosity. It is a splendid gift, and one that will probably do more good to the world than any similar sum that has been donated by him or any one else to any different purpose. For nothing can possibly be more useful to humanity than a splendid university. Mr. Carnegie's gifts to education have been magnificent also, but they are less in the public eye and less immediately resultful than if they had been applied to founding a great university.

The benefactions of these two men have been very great—\$10,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie, \$10,000,000 by Mr. Rockefeller—an aggregate of \$20,000,000. And they really appear to be in rivalry to see which will give the most, and for the most beneficial purposes.

If Mr. Rockefeller's plan to have Congress incorporate "The Rockefeller Foundation" prevails, he will add by that foundation \$10,000,000 to the gifts which he has made. As originally proposed, the Rockefeller foundation had many objectionable points. The amount which might be accumulated and held in that foundation was left indefinite. It might even have reached a billion dollars, possibly more; because the original amount might have been \$400,000,000; and the trust was authorized to receive accretions in the way of gifts and bequests. It was also to be in the hands of a self-perpetuating body, without limit of duration, and without oversight in the way of supervision, appointment of its members, or control of its acts. The menace to the Government, or to any government upon earth, of having such a stupendous power ready to be brought to bear at any moment in an irresponsible way, so far as public accountability is concerned, was manifest. It was equally manifest that a board having at its disposal such tremendous amounts of money, would have an influence in the world that would eventually come to be supreme. All governments would bow the knee to it. And it could only be broken up by violence. The three points, the immensity of amounts held in trust, the non-limitation of duration, and the self-perpetuating power of the body in control, were the three fundamental objections to the Rockefeller foundation as first proposed.

These three objections have now been met by an amended form. There is a limitation placed upon the amount to be held in the foundation, this amount being placed at \$100,000,000, the income to be distributed annually. The board of trustees are not to be allowed unlimited self-perpetuating power. Whenever there is a vacancy in the board of trustees, the person to fill that vacancy may be nominated by the board, but cannot be elected except on approval of the majority of seven persons, the President of the United States, the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Chicago Universities, distinguished persons who it is supposed would be certain to protect the interests of the people against any form of aggression from the power of this trust, the consent of four out of the seven to be necessary in order to install any new trustees.

Then as to the limitation of time in which the distribution of the trust shall be made and the foundation ended; it was Mr. Rockefeller's idea to have the trust perpetual. This was met with absolute and emphatic objection. It was held by many that the beneficiaries should be distributed in fifty years; others said a hundred. The amendment on this point is a compromise. The foundation is to be terminated by the board, on its own initiative, under the provision that it may distribute the principal, or any part thereof, at any time after fifty years, and that after the expiration of one hundred years "the said corporation shall distribute the principal, if so directed to do, by the Congress of the United States." That means that unless Congress directs the distribution of the money at the end of a hundred years, the foundation may continue with the full \$100,000,000 in its treasury. The likelihood of Congress preemptorily interfering and directing the termination of the trust is not very great. The probability is

that the influence which the trust could bring to bear upon Congress to allow its perpetuation would be so strong that Congress would yield. And, therefore, this provision is objectionable. The liberty of termination of the trust at the end of fifty years might well remain in the articles of incorporation; but the termination of it at the end of a hundred years should be peremptory. For, since the foundation appears to be in its new form a method of distributing the Rockefeller charities equitably and lawfully, and the perpetuation of the foundation as a permanent memorial to Rockefeller's name being abandoned, the distribution within a hundred years ought to be entirely feasible and be made without any choice of further perpetuation.

MEANING OF THE MANIFESTO.

On last Tuesday evening the Deseret News opened an editorial article with the following statement: "We find in the Los Angeles Times, of December 15th, the following strong argument against the incorporation in the Constitution of the United States, of an amendment against polygamy."

Now, in that misleading statement the News attempts to have people believe that the article referred to was not written by a Mormon elder. That it was so written, though, is amply demonstrated in its construction, and in the use of terms not only familiar to and common with Mormon writers, but absolutely unknown to men outside of the cult. We would almost feel like going a bit further, and saying that the communication was prepared right here in the church offices, except that we are aware of a recent visit to California of a young Mormon elder of education who has been lately exalted to office within one of the lesser quorums of the hierarchy.

But to proceed to what the church organ here has to say with respect to the polygamous practice as exemplified within the Mormon organization. It makes the following presentations:

It may be just as well to say here that what the Latter-day Saints claim with regard to the practice of plural marriage is this, that no such have been solemnized, since the acceptance of the Manifesto, with the sanction of the church or the church authorities. If, shortly after the issuance of that document, opinions differed with regard to its meaning, or the extent of the jurisdiction, or other questions connected with it, that is no wonder. It had been more marvelous should this not have been the case. But at the time has done its work, and today Utah is at least as free from infractions of the laws relating to marriage as any other State in the Union.

That is merely a repetition of the silly statement sent out by the first presidency of the Mormon church in April, 1907, added to which is the dirty fling at the close concerning other communities. It is not a question as between the total population, but between members of religious organizations, and here is where the falsehood comes in. But on the main point, the fact is that men already married are constantly entering into the lecherous relation of polygamy, under the doctrine still advocated by the church as a "principle," and which the Deseret News, in the very article referred to, teaches with an effect all sufficient to encourage the practice among Mormon elders. The News had no other purpose in reproducing that church-constructed article in praise and defense of polygamy, (giving the impression that it was original with the Los Angeles Times and that therefore the outside world was coming to regard plural marriage as a superior method of family life, thus confessing its "divinity" as "revealed" through Joseph Smith,) than to encourage the practice here in Utah. It knows very well that but half such a hint as it put out on Tuesday night is sufficient to entice a hundred elders into the slimy mess of polygamy.

As to the understandings and misunderstandings concerning the Woodruff manifesto, there was no need for them. As Senator Frank J. Cannon says, an official, clear interpretation had been placed upon that document, and those who went outside of that interpretation disregarded it from choice and became criminals by preference. And all these criminal unions are sanctioned by the church in its refusal to punish them, and in the fact that, on the contrary, it has exalted the lawbreakers. That is all there is to that.

Finally, the News is owned and directed by the Mormon church officials. It is a part of the organization's property. When the exalted holdings of the church were returned, it was under condition that no part of that property should be thereafter used in the propagation of the polygamous belief or the perpetuation of its practice. It would seem that if the terms of the agreement made before the chancery court were enforced the News might find it self re-educated—except that the Government would want no such miserable baggage on its hands.

IT IS DISGRUNTLED.

The Smoot paper seems to be very much disgruntled because the Utah newspapers, and especially the newspapers of this city, do not give it credit for the placing of the price of coal back at the figure which prevailed prior to the first of November of this year. It seems to imagine that its ridiculous furor was helpful in the reduction, when, in fact, it was a hindrance. Its effort was plainly a hold-up, and was raised in selfish, political interests. Its campaign of denunciation and shouting has been continued with entire indifference to facts. Its statements have been untrue; its deductions from those statements false and abusive. In short, there has been no honesty or good faith in its campaign. There is not the least reason why it should receive any credit for the reduction. It seemed to be of that opinion itself, because the morning that it conceded the reduction, it filled its paper with threats and whines about

what yet had to be done; and it still keeps this up.

In pursuance of the campaign it has waged, it has been especially vindictive against The Tribune, misrepresenting the position of this paper all the time. Yesterday morning it continued that misrepresentation in a long-winded editorial complaint that the newspapers here had been discourteous to it. But courtesy breeds courtesy; a newspaper which has been so utterly false to the idea of courtesy to newspapers can hardly expect courtesy itself, especially a courtesy, which if extended, would, in fact, falsify the position. And yet, this falsifying in the name of courtesy is apparently what the Smoot paper desires. But, speaking of courtesy, look at this paragraph copied from the Smoot paper's editorial of yesterday morning:

Every man, woman and child in the state knows that when The Herald-Republican opened fire on the coal trust, not a voice was being raised against its iniquities. The Salt Lake Tribune had had one editorial deprecating the raise in the price of coal, and it had that for the reason that certain American party leaders wanted to make the coal increase an issue at the recent election. The editorial of the Tribune agreed with them and took one shot at the trust. But when the management of the Tribune, trust-owned, trust-biased and trust-controlled, caught up with its editors, he heard something to his advantage and he hasn't written a line since, except in defense of the trust.

That paragraph is absolutely false throughout, save where it admits The Tribune's priority. The Salt Lake Tribune denounced the raise in the price of coal, and was the first to do so. It had not the least idea of making the coal increase a political issue. No American party leader spoke to the editor of The Tribune about making that raise an issue in the campaign. Nothing of the kind was thought of and nothing of the kind was considered. The Tribune made its editorial protest against the raise, making it as emphatic as possible.

"The management of The Tribune" or anybody else, never at any time made the slightest objection to the editorial position taken, nor suggested a cessation; and there was no cessation. There was never any intimation of disapproval of that position. There was never any suggestion in any form that the objection to the raise ought to be discontinued, and The Tribune has never at any time had anything "in defense of the trust," not one word.

This, the Smoot paper knows perfectly; and yet, while demanding newspaper courtesy, it makes this disreputable misrepresentation of The Tribune's attitude on the coal question. But that is only one instance of the falsity and dishonest efforts of the Smoot paper in all this matter. Its position has been falsely fought, on false premises and by false reasoning and assumptions.

And it is only the plain truth to say that, in so far as its fight on the "coal trust" is concerned, what it has said and done has not helped, but has hurt, the cause of the people.

ASK COUNCIL TO PASS LAWS TO AVOID DANGER

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—As a result of the New York Central explosion of Monday last, the New York board of aldermen has been asked to pass an ordinance requiring that all windows in street cars, elevated and subway trains and other public conveyances be enclosed with strong wire netting.

A review of the injuries received by those killed or hurt in the explosion shows that 90 per cent of the wounds were caused by flying glass, and the more serious injuries by glass from the trolley car which was wrecked near the scene of the explosion.

That these injuries by glass are largely avoidable is the declaration made yesterday by Dr. Royal S. Copeland of the city ambulance board. In a statement he says:

"It has been my misfortune to be in perhaps a dozen street cars, elevators and train accidents. In every such experience I found myself on the floor, and on one occasion at least covered with broken glass. What would happen if a subway express ran off the track and a few passengers would be killed and almost every remaining one would be more or less mutilated by broken window glass."

"If the glass injuries had been eliminated from the New York Central's terrible explosion there would have been comparatively little for the surgeons to do."

The everlasting girl question is easily and entirely solved by the insertion of a little wax "staple" in the Tribune. Tell phone 3200. Ind. 360.

If you want to rent that furnished room, use Tribune want ads. Call either phone, Bell 3200, Ind. 360.

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Skin sufferers! Do you realize that to go through life tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, scaly and crusty eczema and other skin and scalp humors is in the majority of cases, unnecessary? It is simply a question of selecting the proper remedial agents.

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LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED DECEMBER 22.

1837.—An act disorganizing Green River county and attaching it to Salt Lake county was approved.
1848.—David Grant, one of the Utah pioneers of 1847, died at Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Utah.
1871.—Harriet Page Wheelley Young, one of the first Utah pioneer women of 1847, died in Salt Lake City.
1885.—The Mormons who had settled in Pleasant Valley, Emery county, were organized as a branch of the church.
1885.—In the Second district court (Judge Borenman), Beaver, Bishop, Gilbert King of Marion ward, Garfield county, and James E. Tweibel of Indian Creek, Beaver county, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$500 fine. They were both placed in the penitentiary on the 25th.

1887.—Hans J. Petersen of Kanabville, Weber county, was discharged from the penitentiary. In the Second district court Stephen S. Barton of Paragonah, David Chidester of Leeds, Elmer M. Steers of Washington, George Holmbeck of Parowan and Daniel L. Macfarlane of Cedar City were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$300 and costs each for unlawful cohabitation. The next day they were imprisoned in the penitentiary. In the First district court at Ogden Ferdinand F. Hansen of Brigham City was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 for unlawful cohabitation. John R. Johnson was arrested at East Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. John Burt of Clarkston, Cache county, was arrested at Logan and Fred Thayer at Providence on the same charge.

1888.—Rasmus Henningsen, Bedick N. Allred, Daniel King and Samuel Wagstaff were discharged from the penitentiary. In the Second district court at Paragonah, Joseph D. Watson, Enoch, Iron county, Lorenzo D. Watson of Parowan, William R. Butler of Escalante, Joseph L. Barney of Escalante, Francis Webster of Indian City and Simon Thornton Topham of Paragonah were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$500 fine for unlawful cohabitation.

1890.—The United States supreme court rendered its decision in the case of *Bassett's case* reversing the decision of the Utah courts and declaring it illegal for a lawful wife to testify against her husband.

1897.—Lilla R. Barney, relict of Edson Barney, died at Provo, Utah county. She had been a member of the Mormon church since May 18, 1821.

1898.—Ludha Snow Pearce, wife of Eli H. Pearce and daughter of President Lorenzo Snow, died in Salt Lake City.

1899.—William Court died at Kayville, Utah county. He was a pioneer, died at Springville.

1900.—W. J. Pearson killed by Rapid Transit car. Mrs. Sarah E. Anderson, member of Utah state legislature, died in Ogden.

1901.—Funeral of James R. Hay, the murdered secretary of the Pacific Lumber company.

1902.—Ministerial association adopts resolutions against anti-canton law.

1903.—George Hayes, Provo, killed by falling down Beck Tunnel shaft at Eureka, Dr. J. J. Lefevre run over by delivery wagon and severely injured.

1904.—Funeral of John H. Hays, the murdered secretary of the Pacific Lumber company.

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1915.—Funeral of John H. Hays, the murdered secretary of the Pacific Lumber company.

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1917.—Funeral of John H. Hays, the murdered secretary of the Pacific Lumber company.

1918.—Funeral of John H. Hays, the murdered secretary of the Pacific Lumber company.

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from which they sailed. It was a gloom Christmas period for the wanderers. Thousands of miles from home, "on the wild New England shore," with snow more than knee deep and no shelter save where, no sadder Christmas could possibly be pictured. But they were of the sternest stuff and set at work at once to make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The time spring came a south wind brought warm and fair weather; the breeze sang in the woods more pleasantly, and there was unusual cheerfulness about the little colony. When in April the Mayflower was dispatched for England, one of the Pilgrims was ready or willing to return. The following autumn, a new colony of emigrants arrived, and everything was progressing in the satisfaction of the growing Pilgrim band.

December 22, 1601, occurred the battle of Kinsale; in 1803 the Americans took possession of Louisiana; 1807 the embargo act was passed prohibiting foreign commerce; and 1847 Lincoln introduced his "spot" resolution in congress. To-day is the birthday of James E. Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia (1835); William Ellery, American statesman (1771); George W. Crawford, secretary of the navy (1793); Francis A. Pickens (1813); Brigadier General J. R. Marmaduke (1833); Thomas Wentworth Higginson, author (1823); Ezekiel Butterworth, editor and author (1829); and Opie Read, journalist and author (1852). Today 59 A. D. the Emperor Vitellius was beheaded at Rome; Sir Philip Francis died (1818), and Dr. James Cowles Prichard, distinguished ethnologist (1848).

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On the Way to India

By PRICE COLLIER

Author of "England and the English from an American Point of View"

The first of a new group of articles on THE WEST IN THE EAST from an American Point of View, by the author of one of the most successful and talked of books of recent years. While dealing especially with what England has accomplished in India, these articles discuss with great clearness America's new position in the Orient, some of her diplomatic failures, and the fight for commercial supremacy among the great world powers. Keen observation, trenchant wit, frank criticism, and yet an evident spirit of fairness make them most entertaining and instructive reading.

THE FIRST OF A NEW GROUP OF ARTICLES ON THE WEST IN THE EAST FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, BY THE AUTHOR OF ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND TALKED OF BOOKS OF RECENT YEARS. WHILE DEALING ESPECIALLY WITH WHAT ENGLAND HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN INDIA, THESE ARTICLES DISCUSS WITH GREAT CLEARNESS AMERICA'S NEW POSITION IN THE ORIENT, SOME OF HER DIPLOMATIC FAILURES, AND THE FIGHT FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY AMONG THE GREAT WORLD POWERS. KEEN OBSERVATION, TRENCHANT WIT, FRANK CRITICISM, AND YET AN EVIDENT SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS MAKE THEM MOST ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE READING.

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